



Brandon Mail.

VOL. 15. NO. 15.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

FIVE CENTS.



Of Course
Your Garden
Has Been
A Failure!

because you have
always bought pack-
age Seeds which are
nearly always old
stock and would not
succeed in any case.
Get a beautiful crop
by using Flemings'
Seeds in bulk this
year.

EVERY SEED GUARANTEED.
Recommended by
Mr. Bedford.

Fleming & Sons,
Brandon.

NEW! NOVEL! CHEAP!

Bedroom Suites in the very latest
designs in new colorings, such as ma-
hogany and white maple for the very
lowest amount that a bedroom outfit
can be bought.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR A \$12.50 LINE.

Don't forget the Baby in the rustic
for spring hats, etc. Remember we
have a large stock of new carriages,
every one now, at prices cheaper than
Winnipeg. \$10 buys a new choice—a
beauty—called "Stanley Push Cart." A
little cheaper than carriages, and
can't be upset, will hold two. See
them only \$7.00.

TARBOX SHAM HOLDERS.

We have just received a consignment
of the famous sham holders at the popular
price \$1.00 each.

While house cleaning have your
furniture refitted.—Orders taken for
Grille work.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

Upholstering and Picture Framing.

Telephone 158.
Store 158.
House 20.

Undertaking and Embalming.

GOLD

Manitoba.

Miss Miller returned from Brandon
on Thursday evening last on the special
train.

Mr. George Gray, of Carlingville, one
of our noted stock raisers, has a cow
with a fine pair of twin calves.

Mr. Harry Lee has been engaged as
teacher for the Arrowton school, and
commenced his duties this week.

Mr. J. H. McConnell has his men
fixing up the creamery. The new ma-
chinery will arrive in a few days when
everything will be put in first-class
shape for this season's work.

Mr. Robert Sang and family arrived
last week from Brandon and have
moved into Mr. Wm. Hawthorne's Bay
house, the only available dwelling in
town. Mr. Sang has accepted a position
with Messrs. McRae & Flewelling,
blacksmiths.

Mr. James Stevens and Mrs. Stevens
arrived last week from Aurora, Ont.
Mr. Stevens is a son-in-law of Mr. A.
Eyer. They intend remaining for
some time and will probably settle in
this district.

Four cars of settlers' effects have ar-
rived at Hamiota this season from
Ontario, also quite a number of new
settlers. The following is a partial list
of those who have come so far: Messrs.
John Merriott, John Barr, William
Fletcher, J. L. Switzer, Wilber Shier,
Jesse Shier and wife, Kirkton, Ont.;
Wm. Sheardown, Samuel Sheardown
and Thomas Sheardown, Richmond
Hill, Ont.; J. Cooke, wife and family,
Embro, Ont.; Mr. Townsend, wife and
family, and Mr. W. A. Leslie, from
Acton West.—Hustler.

CARBERRY.

A. E. Webb and A. McKenzie at-
tended the court in Brandon on Tues-
day where they had a case on with a
Brandon butcher. Lawyer Curran accom-
panied them as counsel.

R. L. M. Power is offering a special
prize of \$25 for the best "Hard Lines"
colt at the Carberry Summer fair, and
A. McCaig is offering a \$10 prize for
the best "Wonderful Boy" colt.

Bicycle business will boom in town
this season, no less than six different
wheels being represented as follows:

Murphy, Brown & Co., the Athas, B.
Stewart, Welland Vale "Perfect" and
"Dominion"; J. Fairley, Hyslop and
Crescent; H. A. Manville, McCready;
J. B. Davy, Red Bird; Massey-Harris
Co., the Massey.

Mr. T. L. L. Lewis, who was so un-
fortunate as to have lost his pocket
book as reported last week, left for
Winnipeg on Tuesday without having
received any trace of it. Detective
Cox was up for a few days last week
on the case but no developments followed.

A well attended meeting of the Car-
berry baseball club was held in the
Dufferin Hotel sample rooms on
Thursday April 1st, when the following
officers were elected: H. A. Manville,
Hon. president; Clem Bradley, presi-
dent; George Clarke, vice-president;
W. A. Bamister, sec-treas.; S. Shew-
maker, manager.—Express.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Ellassona, Macedonia, April 9.—Noon
—Pands of Greek brigands have entered
Turkey at Krania, in the vicinity of
Graina. Turkish troops have been
engaged with them and a fight has
been proceeding since 5 o'clock this
morning.

DISPAIR IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 9.—War pre-
parations throughout the Turkish em-
pire continue to be steadily pressed
although there is not much change in
the eastern situation. A very pes-
simistic feeling prevails here regarding
the failure of the powers in attempting
to coerce Greece. The blockade of

the Dardanelles is still in force.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

The Council of Women are congratu-
lating themselves on the success of
their promenade concert on Thursday

evening last in aid of the Y. M. C. A.,
and so well they may for a better
arranged and more acceptable enter-
tainment of the kind was never held

in the city. The hall was filled to its
best seating capacity, and the pro-
gramme opened on time. The num-
bers followed in this order: Piano
duet, Misses F. McDermid and Jean
Murray; song, "If Thou Didst Love
Me," Miss Fleming; Miss B. Kavanagh,
a recitation; Mr. D. Deans, song, "The
Knights of the Road"; Miss Paisley
recited "Lascia" and to an encore, "An
Auction Sale"; A. R. Irwin, S. B.
Lowes and T. J. Scott, songs; Mrs.
McLellan Craig and Mr. Scott, a duet.
"O that we two were Maying." The
former also as a solo "Within a mile
of Edinboro Town." Henneberg's
orchestra was also in excellent form
and did justice to their trainer. As all
of the participants are well known to
our readers comment is uncalled for,
suffice it to say they took their parts
to the satisfaction of all.

At the close Mrs. McEwan grace-
fully thanked all of her society
for the excellent service they had done.

AWARDED.

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

from Ammonia, Alum or any other adju-

vant.

40 Years the Standard.

Brandon

Machine Works Co.

South Street, Brandon.

The Reliable Poultry Yards.

IMPORTER &
BREEDER OF
THROUGH-
BRED
POULTRY.



EGGS for hatching from the following
breeds:

Light Brahma, Pen. No. 1, \$2.00 per 13.

No. 2, \$1.50 per 13.

Black Langshans, \$2 per 13.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3.50 per 26.

Black Minorca, \$3.50 per 26.

Crusich Indian Game, \$1.00 per 13.

Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13, \$1.75 per 26.

All our Prize Winners are in the
above pens.

One year's subscription to the
Poultry Herald free, with one or more
orders for eggs. Magazine alone 50
cents a year. All orders must be accom-
panied with cash. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Correspondence earnestly
solicited.

Address all communications to

W. H. GARSIDE,
Manager.

Box 299, Brandon, Manitoba.

Please mention this paper.

HELP WANTED.

Reliable men in every locality desired
to represent our new "Agricultural
and Commercial" paper in their
respective localities. The Queen's girl, wife
and mother. Trade like romance,
Greece illustrated. Big business. Books
and papers to help you to success. Ex-
amples to copy. Lots of money in it.

For particulars write to

THE VICTORIAL MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,
London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED BRIGHT MEN AND WOMEN—Neat
savers for Canada and Australia,
"Queen Victoria for life and reign." Interest-
ing to travel and make money. Book
Sales—Sales—Sales. The Queen's girl, wife
and mother. Trade like romance,
Greece illustrated. Big business. Books
and papers to help you to success. Ex-
amples to copy. Lots of money in it.

BRADLEY & ARRETSON CO., Ltd. Toronto.

WANTED INTELLIGENT MEN with good
education to whom \$200 and ex-
pense will be paid for an inde-
pendent writer with full particulars.

THE MANAGER, Edinburgh, Ont., W. Toronto.

S. W. McINNIS, D. D. S., L. D. S.

Secretary Manitoba Dental Association

Office, C. 19th St. and Rosser Ave.

P. O. Box 292. Telephone No. 130.

Brandon, Manitoba.

STAR Poultry Yards.

Raised Ducks, Hawks, Manger and Duck

Silver Minnesota Pulletts, Everett Strain

Turkey Cock, \$20.00. This Cock leads many

others. Northrup Duck and Mayman

Studs. P. O. Box 292.

Eggs—All 25¢ per 13, 25¢ per 26.

A. CARTER, Brandon, Man.

E. S. TOPPING...

TRAIL AND WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

Has Mines and Prospects for sale. Owns
and leases Town Lots in Trail and Dur-
ban. Will buy stock at bottom figures, and
will protect outside investors.

A Lasting Impression
Is The Best....

That is what you get, when you get a

PHOTOGRAPH

Call and inspect our work, and
we will quote you prices that
will please you.

W. D. CLEMENT,

McKinnon block, cor. 8th St. and Rosser.

For Sale.

A first class Boarding House—the only

thriving town of Belmont. East

territory. Apply to Mr. Smiley on
the premises.

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Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will please notify us at once.
Apply at the office for advertising rates

THE MAIL.

BRANDON, MAN.

THE Week's Commercial Summary.

In London there are sales of Toronto 3% per cent. debentures at 103.

The net gold balance of the United States Treasury is about \$151,500,000.

Money continues to rule easy, the rate for call loans at Toronto being 4 1/2 per cent. and at Montreal 4 per cent.

Canadian Pacific has been in a little better demand since the publication of the favorable statement for February.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are now 2,901,800 bushels as compared with 3,415,616 bushels a year ago.

The directors of the American Bell Telephone Company have decided to increase the capital stock by 10 per cent. or an increase of \$2,305,000 to \$26,015,000.

The world's visible supply of wheat decreased 5,000,000 bushels last week. The visible supply in Canada and the United States is now the smallest since September, 1895.

Numerous large orders for boots and shoes have been received by manufacturers who were willing to take rather less than others have demanded. Those who adhere to advances recently asked, are in general getting comparatively little business, though many sold weeks ago enough of women's grain and women's light shoes to keep shops busy for some time to come. Recent contracts for boots, one for 25,000 cases, and for large quantities of brogans and buff shoes, will prevent the closing of important shops, but the business done in the aggregate is much below the average. The shipments begin to fall below the maximum, and for three weeks have been 235,475 cases against 242,928 in 1895, and 246,016 in 1893, but are still above those of the corresponding weeks in other years.—Dun's Review.

The rigid enforcement of the alien labor laws in the United States may not prove an unmixed evil for Canada. It will, in a measure, put a stop to the large emigration that has steadily flowed for years past to that country from this, and which was largely composed of the best and hardest of our young men. They will be compelled to stay at home now and devote their energies to the building up of their own country, and in this connection it will be the duty of those who are wealthy and in positions to do so to all in their power to lend a helping hand. There has been a lack of patriotic feeling in Canada in the past and it is high time that we awoke to a true realization of the greatness, magnitude and richness of the land that is our heritage. It ought to be our greatest aim and endeavor to retain the splendid manhood we have for the upbuilding of a great nation. Never in the history of Canada has the trend of events pointed so strongly to the harmonious coming together of the different nationalities that our population is composed of, showing that the spirit of patriotism is beginning to assert itself, that we can show to the world we will take care of ourselves both politically and commercially. It is the people who inhabit a country that make it, and it behoves us to keep our young men at home, and to do it effectively they must be encouraged and helped by every legitimate means possible to earn a living and make their homes in their own country.

Here and There.

The price of a camel varies in Arabia from \$15 to \$1,000.

The cost of a patent in Germany is \$100, which includes the taxes for six years.

Prizes or no prizes, women will continue to play whist. As for knowing that's another matter.

The Italian pharmacopoeia is revised every five years. Important innovations are expected to be made in the text this year.

The inventor of the air-brake, John Hardy, lately died in Austria, where he had been employed as a railroad official for many years.

It is said that some time ago a small potentate in Afghanistan offered a British collector \$12,000 for a complete set of stamps of Afghanistan.

A flier is said to be forthcoming that will cross the ocean in forty-eight hours. What a scene will be offered should she hit something on the way.

A bill has been introduced into the Oklahoma legislature to forbid a man marrying his mother-in-law. But if ever a man should be convicted of violating such a law, he will doubtless be judged insane.

The grandfather of the present emperor of Germany took command of the whole army, which beat the French, at the age of seventy-three. William II. has often found himself unable to command himself.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many cures being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn, would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound undiluted state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the febrile systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It removes the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid dependency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and by tranquilizing the nerves, dispenses to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HERE IS THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Tidings from all Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Arranged for Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Collingwood is to have a new post-office.

Montreal bricklayers have gone on strike.

Toronto Civic Holiday will be held on August 2.

The Methodist Church at Muncie was destroyed by fire.

The Methodist church at Magnetawan was destroyed by fire.

The Canadian League schedule was drawn up at Hamilton.

The Sunday car vote will be taken in Toronto on Saturday, May 15.

Mr. Andrew Barry was killed at Drayton by a tree falling on him.

Mr. W. C. Muir has been appointed Dominion express agent at Winnipeg.

A detachment of mounted police leaves Regina on Thursday for the Yukon.

It is not expected that the new tariff will be brought in at Ottawa this week.

Mr. Peter Bertram's hardware store at Hamilton was gutted by fire, entailing a heavy loss.

Over 100 buffalo have been seen in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Athabasca, during the past winter.

George L. Gregory, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., crossed to Prescott and hanged himself to a railway bridge.

The Hamilton Public Library Board has refused a request to keep the reading room open on holidays.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his 82nd birthday.

It is reported that the Cubans are suffering for peace.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has left London on his return journey to South Africa.

The farewell banquet to Mr. Bayard will take place in London on the 7th of May.

Emperor Francis Joseph has reinstated the Baden Ministry that resigned the other day.

Prince Leopold, of Prussia, is taking a regular course of training as a hospital and field nurse.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Port Dues bill imposing a tax upon foreign vessels.

The Portuguese troops have been defeated in Guinea by the natives after a fight lasting eight hours.

Astoria silk weavers struck for the restoration of a cut of 15 per cent. in wages made last September.

A Paris despatch says that a new Atlantic cable is being manufactured at Calais and will shortly be laid.

The English Government has refused to allow stands to be erected in the London parks for the Diamond Jubilee.

It is stated that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the Czar and Czarina to France.

It is expected that Gen. Rivera, who was recently captured by the Spanish forces in Cuba, will be at once tried by court-martial.

King George of Greece declares that a declaration of war will be followed by a declaration of war on the part of Greece against Turkey.

Two special trains, having on board 300 new settlers for the Province and the Territories, arrived in Winnipeg from the east.

The regular chartered insurance companies hold \$837,872,884 in fire risks in Canada, and there is \$327,814,465 of life insurance in force.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, has introduced a bill in the Senate to make the 24th of May a perpetual holiday in honor of her Majesty.

During the last fiscal year there were 161 persons killed on Canadian railways, of whom 11 were passengers, 46 were employees, and 104 were neither.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to enforce the Act which prohibits French fishermen from St. Pierre taking bait in Newfoundland waters.

Mr. Laurier will probably be accompanied by Chief Justice Strong on his visit to England. The Chief Justice goes to take his seat at the Imperial Privy Council.

Constable Watson states that Convey, with a bursting fly-wheel of an engine while threshing, and fatally injured. His brother was also seriously hurt.

The Internal Economy Committee of the Dominion House of Commons has decided to compensate Restaurant-keeper Barnett for the abolition of the House of Commons bar last session.

Mr. J. R. McDonald, of Lancaster Township, was hit in the temple by part of a bursting fly-wheel of an engine while threshing, and fatally injured. His brother was also seriously hurt.

Mr. Geo. A. Donet, secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, has written to the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department, pointing out a probable market in Jamaica for cattle.

Mr. Casy will introduce a bill in the Dominion Parliament this week to compel railway companies to carry free of charge all bicycles which accompany parties travelling on passenger trains.

Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, who is still at Brighton, says he feels much better, and expects to return to London in a few days. He will remain in London for a fortnight, and then sail for home.

Trouble has arisen between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways owing to the new tariff of passenger rates to the Kootenay district issued by the Grand Trunk, and a rate war is threatened.

School book publishers are bidding for the right to publish the new text-books for Manitoba. Messrs. Gage & Company offer to provide a completely new series and to supply every pupil in Manitoba with a free copy.

A Toronto syndicate which has acquired options on electric railway stock in Hamilton proposes to acquire and operate all properties working under city franchises, giving the city a voice in their control and a certain share of the profits.

The reception to Mgr. Merle Del Val in the Basilica at Ottawa was an extremely brilliant and largely-attended affair. Addresses were presented to the Papallegate in Latin, French and English, and replied to each in kind, his speech making a very favorable impression.

UNITED STATES.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company has agreed to carry bicycles free over their entire system.

Eight Chinamen are under arrest in Malone, N. Y., who are alleged to have been smuggled across the border.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty will be temporarily side-tracked in the United States Senate this week.

THE GRANDFATHER of the present emperor of Germany took command of the whole army, which beat the French, at the age of seventy-three. William II. has often found himself unable to command himself.

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Chicago Federation of Labor endorsed, at the request of business men, the movement against department stores.

The Evening Crescent A. C. lacrosse team of New York drew with the Manchester, Eng., twelve on Saturday.

Prospects for those engaged in the Frisco building trades have been better so far this year than for four or five seasons.

Utah Legislatures passed a bill providing vestibules on street cars and a law substituting day labor for the contract system.

Ludington (Mich.) Strikers' Committee was told by the railroads that it would pay thirty expert freight handlers \$1.50 per ten hours.

George Orton won the American five-mile cross-country championship on Saturday at Morris Park, N. Y., beating a large field of starters.

William Bloom, under arrest in Cleveland on a charge of arson, declares that he has been setting fire to buildings in various cities during the past five years.

Thirty business houses and a dozen dwellings were destroyed by fire at Cambridge Springs, Pa., causing the loss of one man and doing \$25,000 damage to property.

Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, who was extradited from San Francisco on Saturday, confessed prior to his departure to having killed Arthur Preston, but he claims it was in self-defense.

The Senate has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to place a vessel of war and a chartered merchant vessel at the disposal of the collector of the port of New York for transporting food contributions to relieve the famine sufferers in India.

FOREIGN.

Archbishop Plunket, of Dublin, is dead.

The Baden Ministry of Austria has resigned.

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In connection with the warlike aspect of Europe and South Africa, it is significantly reported that Lord Wellesley, the British Commander-in-Chief, will shortly visit Gibraltar.

Lady Sholto Douglas, nee Lorretta Addis, a San Francisco concert hall singer, has given birth to a son. Lord Douglas is the youngest son of the Marquis of Queensberry.

Preparations against eventualities in the Transvaal are being steadily pushed forward by the British War Office, and a general familiar with African fighting has been selected to command the English troops.

It is intimated that the negotiations in connection with the fast Atlantic service have reached a shape that an announcement may be expected before long.

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Right Hon. A. J. Balfour stated in the British Parliament that Great Britain would not hesitate to participate in a blockade of Greece if such an action should become necessary in the interests of peace.

While a party of Cretans was leaving Akrotiri with flocks and women and children the Bashis Baucuzis treacherously attacked them. The Cretans rallied and a lively fight resulted, in which about 50 on each side were killed. The Bashis Baucuzis were then dispersed by order of the foreign Admirals.

Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in addressing his constituents at Southport on Saturday, spoke bitterly of the action of the United States in endeavoring to kill the arbitration treaty.

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THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

Despatches from Montreal say that Hons. Laurier and Tarte in their interview with the ablegate at Montreal and Ottawa promised him almost anything in Manitoba—new school books, Catholic teachers for every five or ten children, etc., if he would only accept the Greenway-Laurier school settlement. What truth there is in the statement we do not know; but of one thing we are certain, these gentlemen for the safety of their own scalps had better promise nothing, but the matter drop where it is. From indications past and present the power of the Bishops is broken in Quebec, and it is an easy matter to divide the vote of the province on the school settlement. In refusing anything further the government will be supported by many Conservative Protestants, while do what they may, the present Liberal leaders without wholesale purchase, cannot secure the co-operation of the Bishops for many a day. Discretion would therefore suggest that they let the matter rest just where it is, and to use an expression once used in the House, let the Bishops "stew in their own juice."

The Nor'Wester says that J. H. Ashdown, D'Alton McCarthy, H. M. Howell, etc., etc., are renegades for leaving the Conservative party. What is meant by "Conservative party," is it a collection of principles or merely the hat of a man called Sir Charles Tupper? It is well to have a definite understanding on this point before chasing this subject farther. Men who have the same principles now they always had, have not left the Conservative party. If again it is found Sir Charles' platform to-day is in conflict with the principles of the Conservative party of years ago, then these renegades are the other way. In Sir John A. Macdonald's time the prime principles of Conservatism were to give the people the legislation they wanted—in Sir Charles' later days, the idea has been to ignore the wishes of the people and cater to those of the Priests; and it was because of this deviation the stranding took place in June last. Will the Nor'Wester kindly put on its glasses and look this matter up.

Another proof of the waning power of the Bishops in Quebec is the result in Champlain on Thursday last. In June last the Conservative candidate, Dr. Marcotte, carried the constituency by 365 against Trudeau, Liberal, and on Thursday he had but 145 against the same opponent. There is a straight turn over of 115 in favor of Laurier's school policy in one of the most intensely French and Catholic constituencies in the province. If the Conservatives had fought the church this way months ago they would be in power to-day. Canada's interests call for the strangling of the church in political matters, and all who and the good work will be doing so much for their country.

POLITICAL SIFTINGS.

Toronto, April 8.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe intimates that there is by no means unanimity on the question of the tariff. "A number of prominent Liberals," he says, "argue and argue logically that if the tariff reduction will benefit the people of Canada, there is no reason why we should not secure the benefits that will follow a reduction on American goods, even if Americans are so foolish as to maintain their high tariff against Canadian goods. The Dingley bill, they urge, will not be modified because of any action Canada may take, either in increasing, or reducing duties and therefore it should be left entirely out of the reckoning and the Canadian tariff should be framed without reference either to the hostile tariff or to the possibility of future reciprocity negotiations from an economic standpoint. This position is unsatisfactory, but it is precisely here the disturbing factor comes in. Sentiment cannot be ignored, even in framing the tariff laws, especially when it has been inflamed by unprovoked hostility on the part of our neighbors on the same point."

Toronto, April 9.—The Globe's Montreal correspondent says: "The fight in Champlain is not over yet. Just as soon as legal requirements can be met a protest will be entered against Marcotte's return on the ground of clerical intimidation and corruption. If the election is voided, Dr. Trudeau will not be the Liberal candidate again. His declaration that, though he approves of the school settlement, he would oppose it if the Papal delegate told him to do so, does not suit the temper of the great majority of people in this province at the present time."

Toronto, April 9.—The World's Montreal correspondent says he has learned the object of the episcopal conference which was opened there yesterday in the archbishop's palace. It appears, he says, that Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Tarte in their interview with Mgr. Merry Del Val promised all sorts of things to the papal delegate if the school settlement could be approved of. They would get Greenway to change the school books, to have a Catholic teacher for every five or a dozen children: in fact, they would do anything under Heaven if the principle of the settlement were confirmed. It is said, however, that Mgr. Merry Del Val would give no definite answer before seeing the bishops, and in order

to get their lordships views on the question, the conference was called. The correspondent adds that enough is known of yesterday's proceedings to warrant the statement that Hon. Mr. Tarte's many attitudes on the school question were brought most forcibly to the attention of the papal delegate, and that the session had not been going on very long before the diplomatic Merry Del Val fully realized he had an exceedingly hard row to hoe here in Canada.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for half a century for the children while teething. It does not pain and broken of you're a sick child—soothing and drying with the pain of "cutting teeth" send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. This syrup is the best remedy for the prescription on the oldest test remedy physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Write and ask for Mrs. Winslow Soothing Syrup.

ROSSLAND & TRAIL CREEK Mining Company. (LIMITED LIABILITY.)

E. G. Wiswell has been appointed agent in Brandon for the celebrated ROSSLAND & TRAIL CREEK MINING GROUP, incorporated under the above title, which consists of the following well-known properties:

The ISLAND BELLE, GOLDEN CROWN, ROBERT BRUCE, FREE SILVER, SOUTHAMPTON and EMMA C.

All of which belong to the Rossland & Trail Creek Mining Co., making a strong company, as all the property has been fully paid for and several thousand dollars worth of roads and development work done, which was also paid for by the promoters. The Company did not offer one share of stock for sale till it was satisfied that they had sufficient showing to secure a shipping mine; which fact is now assured as they have now completed fifty feet of shaft work on the Golden Crown, which shows up a splendid body of ores and the management will now commence running the working tunnel, which will tap the vein at a lower level, and the best of experts of the camp predict that the Golden Crown will soon be a shipping mine.

There has also been a crosscut made on the Island Belle to catch the lead from the South Bend, which now shows up the Island Belle sufficiently to push further development with almost positive assurance of getting a shipping mine.

The Golden Crown, Island Belle and Robert Bruce are adjoining claims and are separated from the other three by the South Bend, Gold Dollar and Albany. The ledge from the Deadwood, which adjoins the Golden Crown on the west, and which is owned by C.W. Callahan, the well-known mining expert, runs clear across the Robert Bruce, and one of the ledges from the South Bend through the Free Silver. The Emma C. has the Albany ledge which can be traced to the Imperial and G.R. R. Seven mines, and there is a good surface showing on the Southampton.

All six of these claims are in this one Company and purchasers of stock get an interest in all, which, taken into consideration with the fact that the Company is only stocked for \$1,000,000 with \$250,000 as treasury stock to be used for development, makes one of the best buys ever offered to the public.

FACILITIES FOR MINING AND TRANSPORTATION.

For convenience of location for mining and shipping purposes, these properties cannot be surpassed. There is an abundance of timber, and Lake Creek, which runs from the summit of the mountain to Trail Creek and passes these claims, provides a bountiful supply of water.

TUNNELS.

There are splendid opportunities for tunnelling and it is the intention of the Company, shortly, to run a tunnel to catch the lead upon which the work is now being done, thus cheapening the cost of mining. The property lies within about three miles of the Trail smelter. The Columbia & Western Railway within one claim and a half (about 1,700 feet) from the present works, all down grade, thus affording unequalled facilities for conveying ores to the cars, and thence to the smelter. There also is a movement on foot to erect a smelter on the R. E. Lee or Maid of Erin grounds, which are in close proximity to the property. Should this be effected, the ore can be treated at the very lowest possible cost. This will admit of the treatment of low grade ores, which heretofore has been impossible.

50,000 SHARES.

Of the Treasury Stock is now offered for sale at the very low price of TEN CENTS PER SHARE.

To provide funds to pay the costs connected with continuing development

after completion of the now existing contracts.

The Capital Stock of the Company is \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, of which 250,000 has been placed as Treasury Stock.

Regarding the present famous and the untold future possibilities of the Trail Creek Camp, so much has been said and written that it is needless to make any more than a passing reference. Rossland, the great and growing business centre, has been styled the "Bull's Eye of America." It might well be called the Bull's Eye of the World. It attracts the miner and the capitalist, the business man and the laborer from all parts.

The vast number of mines and prospective mines with which, on every hand it is surrounded, makes Rossland to-day one of the most talked of and universally admired spots on Earth.

As a field for profitable and safe investment the Trail Creek Camp stands without a rival. One year ago there were but two shipping mines; now there are twenty, and everything else has increased in proportion.

We have every reason to believe that, under the excellent management, judging by the business-like manner in which everything in connection with this Company has been executed, within one year the Rossland & Trail Creek Mining Company's property will stand high among the producing mines of the District.

TO INVESTORS

We would say that, in determining whether or not they should place their capital in this Company's stock, they should consider:

(1) The number of properties, extent of ground and number of leads to be worked. Buying stock in this Company with its six full claims at 10 cents, is like buying in most other companies, which have only one claim, at a little better than one cent and a half.

(2) The convenience of situation and the excellent facilities for mining and transportation.

(3) The fact that the promoters have not been dependent upon the sale of Treasury Stock to begin development work, but have, before offering stock for sale, performed sufficient work to demonstrate that they have every prospect of getting a shipping mine.

(4) The high standing of its officers.

The officers are:—

Pres.—ANGUS W. YOUNG,
Seattle, Wash.

Mgr.—EX-MAYOR H. WHITE,
Seattle, now of Rossland.

Supt.—M. A. GREEN,
Rossland.

Call and see map of Property and learn particulars of Company. Stock in this Company is bound to make you money.

For further particulars apply to

E. G. WISWELL, P. O. Box 415.

Next door to Smith & Burton's,
Rosser Ave., Brandon.

Established 1877.

CAPITAL, \$250,000 Incorporated June 16, 1893.

Jas. McMillan & Co. DEALERS IN INCORPORATED. HIDES, PELTS, FURS, WOOL, TALLOW, GINSENG AND SENECA.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

MINNEAPOLIS

SHEEPSKIN TANNERY

AND

TWIN CITY

TALLOW WORKS.

EXPORTERS OF

FINE NORTHERN FURS

Security Bank of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

MAIN HOUSE, 200 TO 212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

W. C. T. U. Notes. THE REASON WHY.

"Here is a question worth asking: Why should the liquor dealers be harassed and harried year after year? They are carrying on a legitimate business, for which they have to take out a licence, paying a good round sum for it. Why should they be made the subject of more drastic legislation every year? Why not settle the law and then let them alone, for three or four years at least? It must be a great hardship to a hotelkeeper to feel that no matter what the law affecting his business may be to-day, it may be totally different three months hence, or six months. Let the laws be as severe as you like, but let there be some finality about them; affording at least some sense of security to the victims. No other class is so harassed.

Reflect a moment. The business the licensed liquor dealers are doing is prohibited to every 499 of 500 citizens of the province, and legal only to the one, a year at a time, for a money consideration. No other trade is so treated.

Why are they so harassed? Because they are assailing the best interests of the home and the state. Why should they be made the subject of more drastic legislation every year? Because it has been demonstrated that previous legislation has proved in effective to secure the conduct of the trade without injury to the community. "Let the laws be as severe as you like, but let there be some finality." Agreed. Then, dear "Banner," join us in demanding that the dog's tail be cut off just behind his ears."

Something Worth Knowing!

And that is where to find the best class of Goods at the least possible cost.

NATION & SHEWAN

Are in a position to satisfy you on that point.

THEY not only carry the largest Dry Goods and Clothing Stock in the City of Brandon but they also sell equal qualities cheaper than any other House because they do a strictly CASH business, and a very large one AT THAT. We deal direct with the producer, thus placing our customers on the same footing as if they were buying from the largest wholesaler.

Our Enormous Spring Stock

is now in, have you seen it yet? If not a Treat is in store for you. Such a grand collection of Goods has certainly never been shown here before.

Conditions have been such that we never bought so cheaply before—Hence the Bargains now offered.

LADIES Should inspect our splendid stock of Dress Materials, Prints, Linens, Sheetings, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, etc.

OUR Ready-made Jackets, Blouses, Wrappers, Skirts, etc., are finding exceptionally quick sale.

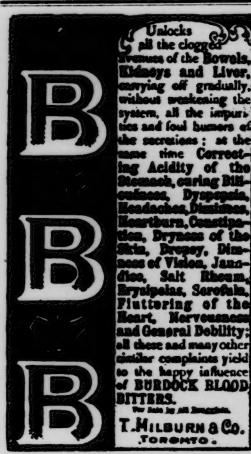
GENTLEMEN Should see Our Clothing it is equal to and much better than a large percentage of the ordered article, and the prices—well we offer Men's Suits, well made and trimmed, at \$2.25, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.00. Boys' 2 Piece Suits—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. 3 Piece Suits—\$2.00 up. All other kinds of clothing proportionately low.

You Want Hats for Spring!

Come and see what we are offering at 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Newest Styles and Good Stock.

There are hundreds of other things we should like to mention but space will not permit.

We are agents for the celebrated Standard Fashions which we send Post free on receipt of price. Drop us a card for Monthly Fashion Sheet—FREE.—



Clearing

Sale

CLIFFE'S Bookstore.

Nation & Shewan, Leaders of Style and Value BRANDON.

MURDOCH'S HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM.

FURNITURE.

A large variety of Lounges at prices to suit all parties. Some very nice designs in Easy Chairs and Rockers at very low prices. We have a splendid line of Easy Chair, upholstered in tapestry, banded in figured plush, with spring seat for \$5—A BAGARIN.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

We are now displaying Decorated China and Porcelain.

TEA, TOILET AND DINNER SETS.

Buyers should under no consideration fail to see these goods. The shapes include the latest obtainable; the decorations are striking in originality, rich in beauty and colorings, harmonious in treatment, and perfect in artistic detail.

STOVES, TINWARE & GRANITEWARE.

We have a full assortment in above lines, and are now selling off our Stoves at actual cost and parties wishing to secure bargains in first-class Cook Stoves should call and inspect our stock and get our prices, and we have no doubt but they will find them satisfactory.

MURDOCH'S ~~

Between 8th and 9th Street,
Rosser Avenue.

Telephone 59.

...\$40..

To Toronto, Montreal and all points west on the Grand Trunk system. Tickets on sale Dec 5th to 31st—good for three months, with stop-over privileges returning.

CHOICE OF ROUTES.
FINEST TRAIN SERVICE.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS

Lowest one way and round trip rates to the Pacific Coast and all California points. The old established Trans-Continental route. Through Pullman Tourist Cars to San Francisco for the convenience of second-class passengers.

QUICKEST TIME.
FINEST EQUIPMENT.

For Tickets and further information apply to City Offices, 485 Main Street, Winnipeg or at Depot, or write H. Stanford, General Agent, Winnipeg, or J. P. Brisbin, Depot Office, or to J. C. Todd, City Ticket Office, Brandon.

Wm. Ferguson
Direct Importer of
Wines
Liquors
and Cigars.

The only house west of Winnipeg that has customs and excise bonding warehouse.

Bassa's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager and all Domestic Ales. Lager and Stout kept in stock.

MILLINERY NOTICE.

I have a large stock of SPRING MILLINERY—latest styles and novelties; and would be pleased to have the ladies of Brandon and vicinity, call and inspect before buying elsewhere.

THE "GEM"

MILLINERY STORE.

Opposite Fleming Block.

Rosser Avenue.

THE LADY OF MY DREAM.

Just for a dream's sake would I have her so,
Just for a dream's sake, lying half reclined
Against the dusk, her plenteous hair intwined
With milk white pearls and lilles all aglow.
With the perfection languidly outlined
Beneath the wreathing raiments that enwind
Her sumptuous beauty from all winds that blow.
She's but the chiseled image of my dream,
The breathing marble from the model drawn
Upon my vision in the night's deep hush,
When beauty's soft, clad in the moon's thin beam.
Went forth to call the first rose of the dawn
Amidst her garden grasses warm and lush.
—James Newton Matthews in New Bohemian.

A CADDIE'S TRAGEDY.

There is no use telling who his master was, for it might vex some poor sensitive soul beyond the Styx and to no purpose. But for himself, he was a most familiar figure on the links—tall, bent, somewhat one-sided, an infirmity that increased with years and rheumatism, with an angular face, clean shaved twice a week, with a Scotch bonnet stuck away at it and a short clay pipe insensibly held in the corner of his mouth for lack of teeth. Presumably he had not been always thus. Doubtless there had been a time when he was a barelegged gossoon, scampering blithely with naked feet, and again a time when he was a spruce young man, a favorite with the lassies maybe, but of such times had ever been it was extremely hard to picture them to one's mental vision, and "Slowback" himself never referred to them.

It was impossible to picture him either than he was when first we knew him—shambeling in gait, crooked of aspect, clad in long trousers and an inadequately short coat, with a wooden scarf about his neck, and booted at such length that it seemed absurd to suppose his toes could reach the end of their coverings. He was a reserved man and appeared to be without relatives. We did not trouble to inquire about his lodgings, but every morning he was to be seen sitting on the bench that the other caddies occupied, smoking his pipe and waiting for his master to come with the clubs from the clubhouse. Then he would "carry" the two statutory rounds of the links and disappear again until the following morning. How he spent his Sundays we never thought of asking, but no one has ever appeared to have seen him on the day of rest.

All this was in the years before the "boom" in golf which led to the game becoming the possession of all and sundry. Books had not been written about the game, and all the available maxims were carried in the heads of those who, like "Slowback," made a profession either of playing or of carrying clubs. The maxims were substantially three, "Slow back," "Keep your eye on the ball," and "Don't press." To these might have been added a fourth, "Be up." But this applied more particularly to the short game, and it was the first of the maxims, concerned with the more glorious business of the drive, that was destined to exercise an important influence on "Slowback's" life. There is no doubt, of course, that he had another name than this sobriquet, but it happened to none of us ever to learn it, and the manner in which he claimed his appellation was as follows: His master was never more than an indifferent player at the best. He was conscious of his deficiencies, but rather than attribute them to what were perhaps their true cause, of faulty eyesight or inadequate muscle, preferred to refer them to neglect of some of the important maxims of the golfing art and especially to that first quoted one of "Slow back." He conceived that he had contracted a fatal habit of hurrying the club away, in the back stroke, from the ball, and that this initial error was responsible for all the subsequent misfits and top-pings with which the club visited the ball on its descent. Maybe he was right. But in any case the means by which he strove to cure himself of this fatal tendency were to make his caddie ejaculate the magic words of merriment, "Slow back!" each time that he prepared to raise his club for the driving stroke. The result, it has to be admitted, was not wholly satisfactory. One can say no more than that his execution might conceivably have been worse in the absence of the warning.

Thus it went on for several years. At the end of that time it happened that "Slowback's" master—for already the caddie had earned the nickname by which alone we knew him—was called away for three weeks to the death of a near relative. Then "Slowback" carried clubs for another master. But the habit that he had formed during these years of ejaculating his monitory "Slow back!" as his master raised the club was not to be denied. Still, at the conclusion of each address to the ball, he uttered the solemn words, then found himself covered with the most pitiful confusion at the rebuke which his master called for interference had merited. For a stroke or two, putting great restraint upon himself, he succeeded in keeping his soul in silence, but at the next the inevitable exclamation broke from him again, to the distraction and despair of the sufferer to whom it was addressed. During the three weeks of his master's absence several golfers made trial of "Slowback's" services, for he was an excellent caddie, saving his single idiosyncrasy, and regarded with a certain affection as being somewhat of a "character" besides. But none could suffer him long. One after another had to give him up after being reduced to impotence and despair by his savagelike streak. At length his legitimate master returned, and "Slowback" was a man again.

A few more years dragged their length to a close, and then the hand of death fell, this time on no near relative of his master, but on the master himself. "Slowback," in a new suit of mourning, followed him to the grave and came back, still wearing his appa-

el of grief, to sit during the afternoon on his accustomed bench with the other caddies. In the morning he beset himself to find a new engagement. He was in receipt of a small pension from his late master in recognition of so many years of faithful service, but the sum did not suffice to give him independence. He was soon engaged, for the links were thronged with players.

This time his employer was a newcomer, who knew nothing of "Slowback's" peculiarity. He was nearly won over with surprise at what he deemed the caddie's insolence on his first utterance of the inevitable words. He said nothing, however, on the first offense, but when it was repeated expostulated in unmeasured terms. To his surprise, his rebuke brought "Slowback" to the verge of tears. Then, partly by his opponent and partly by the opponent's caddie, the situation was explained. He found himself able to mingle a measure of pity with his wrath, but throughout the round the ejaculation, though many times repeated, in the speaker's own despite, spoiled his intended stroke and led to the immediate payment of the caddie and rejection of his further services.

Several times during the ensuing weeks did now one and now another, in ignorance or in pity, engage the unfortunate man to carry clubs, but in no case could his idiosyncrasy be endured beyond the limits of a single round. He made efforts that were absolutely heroic to overcome it, swathing the woolen comforter around his mouth until asphyxiation threatened him, but through all the folds of the stuff came, with a muffled lugubriousness, the hateful exclamation which the man would have given words to have withheld. Do what he would he could not rid himself of this damnable heredity, bequeathed to him, along with his slender pension, by his departed master. Gradually he grew to recognize the hopelessness of his condition and ceased even to seek employment. He spent his days sitting dejectedly on the accustomed seat, growing thinner and more gaunt as poverty set its grip more firmly upon him, until at last he had no more than a half a fill of tobacco for his seldom replenished pipe.

At length he ceased to frequent the links altogether. For some days no one seemed to notice his absence. Then it was noticed that "Slowback" had disappeared, and we began to ask questions about him. His cronies knew nothing, only that he had not been down to the links for a day or two. We inquired where he lodged and with some difficulty found the locality. It was up a steep stair in a little house of a back street. His landlady told us that she feared he was not well. For some days he had not left the house and had eaten next to nothing; said his stomach refused food, and that he had no appetite. We asked her whether she thought he lacked for money, but the woman said no, basing her information on the fact that he had kept his small rent paid up.

When we went in, it appeared at once that he was very bad. He lay on the bed terribly wasted, scarcely more than a skeleton of a man. We asked whether he had seen a doctor and being told no sent off for one at once. He seemed to recognize us, and a strange smile of pleasure struggled across his thin features. He even tried to speak, but the only word he could distinguish was the terrible ejaculation of "Slow back!" though whether he were trying to speak of himself thus by his familiar sobriquet or whether he deemed himself still "carrying" for his old master on the links we could not tell. Then he relapsed into silence and seemed to sleep.

At length the doctor came. He took but one glance at the poor figure on the bed, passed his hand beneath the clothes and laid it for a moment over the heart. Then he turned to us, with a grave face. "Slowback" was dead.—Cornhill Magazine.

Many Flowers Are In Use.

Artificial flowers are much used for garnitures, and often a much beflowered bodice (the velvet and silk petals wonderfully true to life) is completed by a shirt covered with flowers in silk embroidery, in colors that match the velvet ones.

Illustrating this idea, I saw a gown of yellow brocade and white velvet, with a suggestion of the pompadour in its make up. The bodice was cut square about the throat, and had a long, straight busk effect in front, this front, as well as the apron panel on the skirt, being of moire velvet in white, embroidered with small flowers done in strass, diamonds and emeralds forming the petals, gold threads the stems and leaves. The long brocade was in princess and of the yellow brocade, like the bodice, loosely arranged green silk roses trailing down the sides. A charming fichu of cobwebby lace and muslin was draped about the square decolletage in such a way as to form little jabots over the shoulders in place of sleeves, and on each side of the stomacher, while in the back it formed a V, the lace falling low in a jabot draped with a few of the exotic emerald green silk roses.—St. Louis Republic.

Disease Bearing Parasites.

Texas fever, an infectious disease of cattle which prevails as an endemic disease in certain regions in the southern portion of the United States, has been shown, by the researches of Theobald Smith and other bacteriologists belonging to the agricultural department, to be due to a blood parasite belonging to the protozoa (*Pyrosoma bigeminum* of Smith). In this disease the tick has been shown to be the intermediate host of the parasite. The ticks which fall from infected animals give birth to a numerous progeny in the pastures frequented by them, and these young ticks attach themselves to other animals which subsequently feed in the same pasture and transmit to them the fatal infection.—Surgeon General Sternberg in Popular Science Monthly.

A WARNING.

The lark was up to meet the sun
And caroling his lay.
The farmer's boy took down his gun
And at him blazed away.
The busy bee got up at five
And buzz'd in the meadows o'er.
The farmer's wife went for his hives
And robbed them of their store.
The ant rose up at break of day,
His labors to begin.
The greedy swallow flew that way
And took his antship in.
Oh, bees and birds and ants, be wise.
In proverbs take no stock.
Like me, from sleep of ease to rise
Till half past seven o'clock.
—Boston Courier.

A MOUNTAIN ROSE.

"I reckon it's true that there is at least one romance in every life. From personal knowledge I can only cite my own case, but I'll venture that there was never a good, strong story written that did not find its inspiration in truth."

The author of this oracular deliverance sat with his children and his grandchildren on one of those great, vine shaded verandas that belong to every pretentious country home in Tennessee. He was a giant, slowly going down under the weight of years, yet to live in the past was to recall some of its vigor. Now his eyes brightened, his form straightened, his broad shoulders went back, and his voice was without a quiver.

"You look the picture of her," he said to the little tot on his knee as he stroked her curls. Then it took a request for the story to recall the old man from his dearest memory. "In those days," he began, "there was more family pride than there is now. Perhaps I should say that family prejudices were stronger. We had a caste well defined as that in India. For one to marry in a 'lower' class was social suicide, and my folks, being of the so called aristocracy, were among the stalwarts of the stalwart in upholding this intolerant creed. I became something of a heretic while in the north completing my education, but it takes time and experience to get rid of a strong hereditary bias.

"We were fairly well off for those times, but I had an ambition to do something more than eke out the world as a mere consumer. This inclination rather troubled the family, but after numerous consultations it was reluctantly admitted that I might superintend the development of some coal and iron interests that we had in a mountainous section of the state and still maintain my social prestige.

"I went at the enterprise in earnest, bringing a lot of men from Pennsylvania, that understood the work and founding a primitive village of log cabins in a region as desolate as any encoutered by the original pioneers. The miners had their families with them, and all supplies had to be brought 50 miles over the mountain roads. The foreman was a big hearted but shrewd and fearless Scotch-Irishman, who was just to the men and loyal to my interests. His home was lost after by a daughter who had lost her mother years before. The men used to call her the Mountain Rose, for she had all its delicate colorings and was just as fresh and dainty and graceful. Though strong and lithe, because of the manner of her life, she looked the patrician from head to foot and had an innate refinement of character that no culture can supply. Her voice was musical, and to me her simply songs were more charming than the usual efforts of a prima donna. Her education was of her own acquiring and was strangely out of the conventional lines. Her knowledge in some directions only surprised you less than her tact in acquiring information in others. But I would never tire of talking of her.

"After our rough colony had become settled and was progressing finely undesirable characters were attracted to the vicinity. Some men put up a shanty just off my land and stocked it with mountain fowl. Numerous rough looking characters came there for the ostensible purpose of hunting and fishing, pitching their tents in our vicinity. I heard stories of gambling, and the men were not as regular at their work as they were before these interruptions.

Rosser, the foreman, wanted to adopt heroic measures for getting rid of these pests, but I saw no way but to wait for some breach of the law and then secure the intervention of the authorities.

"Our pay day came every two weeks, and I brought the money from the nearest bank, in a town some distance away, having two good men go with me as a guard. On one occasion Nettie, the foreman's daughter, met us ten miles from the settlement, guiding us in a circuitous route, for she had learned through a wild young girl at the drinking den that there was a plot to waylay and rob us. Nettie had promptly pushed her way through the dangers of the mountain paths to warn us, fearing that delay in securing some other messenger might be fatal to us and at the same time endanger her informant. On the way in I learned more of the girl and her life than I had ever known, and she aroused that interest which is so likely to eventuate in love.

"It was a month later before we were freed from a snow blockade, and the next time I went to the bank it was for double the usual amount. I took more men, and we returned without accident. Even this did not give me the pleasure afforded by the joyous welcome of the girl who had so evidently been in dread

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Then he assured me that the treasure was safe with Nettie, as no one would think of injuring her.

"We had been talking nearly an hour when there was the sound of a muffled cry and a body falling against the door. Rosser reached it with a spring and threw it open, to find a woman stretched across the step. Quickly he lifted her in his strong arms and laid her gently on the rough couch I had pulled before the blazing logs. It was Nettie, unconscious and apparently more dead than alive. Her long, waving hair was loose, disheveled by the wind and wet with snow that melted to glittering drops in the warm glow of the room. Her upturned face, with its perfectly chiseled features, had the unattainable beauty of the artist's dream. Through all that terrible storm she had made her way for half a mile without a wrap or even the slippers in which she sat while awaiting her father's return, for they had been lost in the first few steps. As I grasped her pretty hands to clasp them they tightly clutched the canvas bag to her bosom, and only when the half crazed Rosser forced some brandy down her throat did she relinquish her hold.

"Trying to rise, she said rapidly: 'Hurry, father, hurry. It was Black Joe. He's locked in the strong closet. I brought the money. You said you knew I would protect it. There it is. How Black Joe did curse and swear to kill us both! But I captured him.' And her unnatural laugh told how intense had been the strain upon her nerves.

"We found the villain vainly trying to batter his way out, and in due time a long sentence put him out of the way. He had stolen in upon Nettie shortly after her father left. No threats could induce her to betray the hiding place of the money till she suddenly devised a scheme to keep both it and the robber. Appearing to yield, she told Joe to look behind the chest in the closet which Rosser had built of strong oak planks as a place of safety for his few valuables. He made her hold a candle while he searched. As he leaned over the chest Nettie summoned all her strength and courage, threw the door shut, clapped the hasp over the staple and closed the hook that was attached. This she strengthened with an iron poker, and then, seizing the bag from under the hearthstone, hurried from her prisoner and his blood curdling threats.

"I loved her and told her so. But she was as courageous morally as physically. She was not fitted for my station in life. Wait two years and see if I still wanted her. Her father was going to send her away for a time. I protested, but she went, and I only heard occasionally, through her father, that she was well and happy. One night some 18 months later I was at a pretentious social gathering in Memphis. I was not a society man, but had gone as an old friend of the family. Some one sang, and I thought it the divinest music I had ever heard. As the singer rose from the piano I got a view of a regal beauty, who seemed familiar to me, but I only knew her when that voice I had learned to know so well in the mountains responded to an introduction. It was Nettie. She had been getting her education, and never had woman accomplished more in the same length of time. She was the belle of the aristocratic circle in Memphis, but when I had drawn her apart she laughingly admitted that I had the refusal of her and that she was just the same honest girl she used to be. I protested so vigorously that we cut the probationary period short. And she was your beautiful grandma, little one!"—Detroit Free Press.

What Is a Dolmen?

On the continent the term dolmen is almost universally applied to the whole construction, including the covering, mound or cairn. Thus French and other writers speak of a chambered mound or tumulus as a dolmen. But since it is probable that some were never covered up it seems better to make a distinction, as we do in this country. In France there are said to be about 4,000 dolmens, many of which would in England be called chambered tumuli. The Indian dolmens which are not covered up resemble those of western Europe. Captain Meadows Taylor examined a large number in India and obtained particulars of no less than 2,129 in the Dekkan. About half of them had an opening on one side, probably for the free entrance or exit of the soul, as people thought them, just as in the Egyptian pyramid there was a passage to the chamber containing the mummy. With regard to the distribution of these structures, it is said that none is to be found in eastern Europe beyond Saxony. They reappear in the Crimea and Circassia, whence they have been traced through central Asia to India. They have also been noticed by travelers in Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Australia, and the Pemir islands, Madagascar and Peru.—Hutchinson's "Prehistoric Man and Beast."

McCallagh Would Be Freak.

Like all other editors, J. B. McCallagh was sorely tried by the individual with a manuscript. He did not care for voluntary contributions on any subject, and very few of them were ever used. The people who brought them were evidently disposed of when they belonged to the masculine sex, but it was not so easy to get rid of them when they happened to be women. It was his habit for many years to bring such callers to my desk, telling them in a gracious way that I was in charge of such matters and would be pleased to have them take a seat and read their pieces to me, and then he would stand back within hearing distance and chuckle over my misery.

"It was just coming dark when I tossed the canvas bag containing the money to the foreman, for he was the custodian and would pay off at the noon hour next day. I never felt afraid when he was on guard. That night the storm was on us again, and with a veiw to making some arrangements for the better protection of the mines I sent for him. I never thought of the money till he appeared at my door, shortly before 11 o'clock, covered with dripping snow.

"Madam," he blandly replied, "the reason why so many people read the Sunday paper is that we keep such stuff out of it."

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

BUTTER MAKER'S MEDAL.

The National Association Treats Its Prize Winners Well.

There is something very agreeable to the true American citizen in the contemplation of the gold medal which the National Butter Makers' association presented to the two persons furnishing the best samples of their products. There

BEST BUTTER MAKER'S MEDAL.

were two medals exactly alike, one for the best creamery butter, the other for the best dairy, which was quite right and exactly as it should be. The feature which will please the American spirit is the national flag draped above the tub of best butter. It is not near enough the tub to touch it and thus give a suggestion of getting any grease upon its sacred folds, but it is placed above and around the tub as if to protect the product of American industry. The wreath work is in Roman gold chasing. The flag is enamelled in the beautiful red, white and blue of our national emblem. The two gold medals cost \$50 each, and each is worth 100 times that to its happy and fortunate possessor.

Wash Cows' Udders.

My opinion is that in the most perfectly arranged stable, with the best kind of bedding and where the cows are cleaned every day just like race horses, the washing of the udder before milking is most necessary. Cleanliness, cleanliness, cleanliness, is the principal thing in every dairy, and where there is a lack of cleanliness in the stable, on the cow or in the milk pail or can there will surely be trouble some day. The health departments of many cities of the United States and Europe demand of the dairy farmer that he keep his cows clean and also demand that the udders of the cows be washed before milking. Even with the best kind of bedding there will adhere some dust or dirt on the teats during the night in the stable or in the yard during daytime, and every dairyman should make it a strict rule to wash the udders of the cows before milking. In the best dairies in Denmark and Germany the washing is done in this way: In the stable are a wash dish and towel. The man or woman who has to milk first washes his or her hands, then takes a pail with clean but not too cold water and a towel and washes off the udder of each cow and dries it immediately. After all the udders are cleaned—each man has to attend to 18 to 20 cows—the milking commences. I never heard of any loss on milk if the washing is done that way, and I surely would have heard it, because in all the dairies where I have been we tested each cow every week and kept a milking account. But only washing the udders and not drying them off is the greatest mistake a dairyman can make. Bad teats, even inflammation of the udder, may be the result.

—A. G. Veith in Hoard's Dairymen.

A Mysterious Disease.

As to that mysterious cow disease which ruins dairy animals, here are its symptoms: First a blister comes at the tip of the teat. Then the inflammation extends upward through the udder. Nothing stops it till the udder is destroyed, and though your cow is one that makes four pounds of butter a day she will never be any good again. No remedy has been found for the disease. But now read, mark and inwardly digest, and digest well, what an authority says concerning the cause of the inflammation. There is no remedy after the ailment has started, but you can remove the cause. According to the authority mentioned, the cause is the following: The continuous stabbing of cows through the winter without a breath of air blowing on them and fed with the richest food, with no outlet for the products except through the udder, not even a brisk breeze on a sunny day to carry off the excess of internal heat engendered by the rich and full feeding, can only result in the loss of cows by disease.

The Soja Bean.

At the North Carolina station soja beans yielded per acre 4,415 pounds of air dried material, and cowpeas only 1,895 pounds. The yield of the beans will probably average between 30 and 40 bushels per acre. In a season with ordinary moisture the crop on good land will grow from 4 to 6 feet high, and its branches widely. Such a crop would produce from three to five tons of dry fodder per acre. All kinds of stock are fond of the fodder, and though it does not look inviting will leave even clover to get it. It is most valuable to mix with corn in the silo, as it makes a better balanced ration than corn alone. From every point of view the soja bean crop is a valuable one, and its growth should be encouraged.—Southern Planter.

CO-OPERATIVE FACTORY.

Manager of a Successful Creamery Association Tells His Experience.

Mr. Clark H. Dills manages a thoroughly successful co-operative creamery in Minnesota. At a meeting of the State Dairymen's association he told how he does it:

The large number of patrons and stockholders, all having an interest and of different opinions, that must be dealt with so as to give satisfaction makes it one of the most difficult and exacting of business enterprises. The management of the co-operative creamery calls for an abundance of patience and tact and requires a scientific knowledge often far beyond the expectations, and I might say sometimes beyond the realizations, of those who endeavor to conduct the same.

Put good men in office, hold them accountable and then let them conduct the business untrammeled.

The management should be done openly and above board. The stockholder has a right to have everything made plain to him. It should be an open book before him, then he will be able to see the reason why he does not get as much for his milk as his neighbors; also he will be able to decide whether or not to use his influence in the re-election of old officers.</p

PRAYER FOR RULERS

REV. DR. TALMAGE CALLS THE NATION TO ITS KNEES.

He Gives Many Reasons Why We Should Pray for Those in Authority—His Plea for the High Tide of National Prosperity.

Washington, April 11.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage, delivered before a mighty throng, goes forth from the capital, calling the nation to its knees. Before beginning his sermon Dr. Talmage made an eloquent appeal for American aid for the suffering millions of India. Eighty millions are affected by the famine, and unless America generously comes to the rescue millions of lives will be sacrificed. His text was I Timothy ii, 1, "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."

That which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the nation than any who live any where else between Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If a senator or member of the house of representatives, or supreme court justice, or secretary of the cabinet, or representative of foreign nation enters a public assembly in any other city, his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so many political chieftains in our churches, our streets, our halls, that their coming and going make no excitement. The Swiss seldom look up to the Matterhorn or Jungfrau or Mont Blanc, because these people are used to the Alps. So at this capital are so accustomed to walk among mountains of officials and political eminence that they are not to us a great novelty. Morning, noon and night, we meet the giants. But there is no place on earth where the importance of the Pauline injunction to pray for them in eminent place ought to be better appreciated. At this time, when our public men have before them the rescue of our national treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried. I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasis—words written by the scared missionary to the young theologian Timothy, "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."

Reasons for Prayer.

If I have the time and do not forget some of them, before I get through I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer for those in eminent place.

First, because that will put us in proper attitude toward the successful men of the nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him justice. There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to assail those that are more successful than ourselves. It shows itself in boyhood when the lads, all running to get their ride on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout to the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuccessful men seldom like those who in any department are successful. The cry is, "He's a political accident" or "He bought his way up" or "It just happened so" and there is an impatient waiting for him to come down more rapidly than he went up. The best cure for such cynicism is prayer. After we have risen from our knees we will be wishing the official good instead of evil. We will be hoping for him benefit rather than malice. If he makes a mistake, we will call it a mistake instead of malfeasance in office. And, oh, how much happier we will be for wishing our evil leaders but wishing their good, inasmuch as angelic is god-like. When the Lord drops a man into depths beyond which there is no lower depth, he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian church, in conferences of the Methodist church, in conventions of the Episcopal church, in house of representatives and in senate of United States there are men always glad to be appointed on the committee of malfeasance, while there are those who are glad to be put on the committee on enclomums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will say, "Brothers, gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the committee of malfeasance for last night, just before I prayed for those in eminent position, I read that chapter in *Corinthians* about charity which 'hophet all things and thinketh no evil.' The committee of malfeasance is an important committee, but I here now declare that those are incompetent for its work who have, not in spirit of conventionality, but in spirit of earnest importunity, prayed for those in high position. I cannot help it, but I do like a St. Bernard better than a bloodhound, and I would rather be a humongous bird among homies than a croc swooping upon field carcasses.

Perplexities of Public Life.

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have such multiplied perplexities. This city at this time holds hundreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mail bags, as never before, are full of applications. Let me say I have no sympathy with either the uttered or printed sneer at what are called "office seekers." If I had not already received appointment as minister plenipotentiary from the high court of heaven—and I lost at my back a family for whom I wished to achieve a livelihood, there is no employer whose service I would sooner seek than city, state or United States government. These governments are the bluestest in their policies, paying just as well in hard times as in good times and during summer vacation as during winter work. Besides that, many of us have been paying taxes to city and state and nation for years, and while we are indebted for the protection of government, the government is indebted to us for the honest support we have rendered. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or state or nation for a place to work. But how many men in high place in city and

state and nation are at their wits' end to know what to do, when for some places there are ten applicants and for others a hundred! Perplexities arise from the fact that citizens sign petitions without reference to the qualifications of the applicant for the place applied for. You sign the application because the applicant is your friend. People sometimes want that for which they have no qualification, as we have people since "I want to be an angel," when they offer the poorest material possible for any school—books waiting to be sent to foreign places as ambassadors, and men without any business qualification wanting to be admitted to foreign ports, and illiterates, capable in one letter of wrecking all the laws of orthography and syntax, desiring to be put into positions where most of the work is done by correspondence. If divine help is needed in any place in the world, it is in those places where patronage is distributed. In years gone by awful mistakes have been made. Only God, who made the world out of chaos, could out of the crowded pigeon-holes of public men, develop symmetrical results. For this reason pray Almighty God for all those in authority.

God to the Rescue.

Then there are the vaster perplexities of our relations with foreign governments. For directions in such affairs the God of nations should be implored. The demand of the people is sometimes so heated, so unwise, that it must not be heeded. Hark to the boom of that gun which sends from the American steamer San Jacinto a shot across the bow of the British merchant steamer Trent, Nov. 3, 1861. Two distinguished southerners, with their secretaries and families, are on the way to England and France to officially enlist them for the southern confederacy. After much protest the commissioners, who had embarked for England and France, were taken to Fort Warren, near Boston. The capture was a plain invasion of the free nation, and antislavery, the principle for the establishment of which the United States government had fought in other days. However, so great was the excitement that the secretary of the United States navy wrote an apologetic letter to Captain Wilkes, commander of the San Jacinto, for his "prompt and decisive action," and the house of representatives passed a resolution of thanks for "brave, adroit and patriotic conduct," and the millions of the north went wild with enthusiasm, and all the newspapers and churches joined in the huzza. England and France protested, the former demanding that unless the distinguished prisoners should be surrendered, and apology made for insult to the British flag within ten days, Lord Lyons must return to London, taking all the archives of the British legation. War with England and France seemed inevitable, and war with England and France at that time would have made a restored American nation impossible for a long while, if not forever. Then God came to the rescue and helped the president and his secretary of state. Against the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the north, the distinguished Confederates were surrendered, the law of nations was kept inviolate, the lion's paw was not lifted to strike the eagle's beak, and it cost the worst disaster of centuries was avoided.

There came another crisis within the last two years, when millions of people demanded that American war vessels sail into Turkish waters and stop the atrocities against the Armenians. The people at large have no idea of the pressure brought upon our government to do this rash thing. Missionaries and other prominent Americans in and around the Constantinople assembled at the office of the American legation and demanded that our minister plenipotentiary be sent to Washington for United States ships of war, and they suggested the words of the cables. Had our ships gone into these waters the guns of foreign nations, everlastingly jealous of us, would have been turned against our shipping, and our navy, within a few years, become respectable in power, would have crawled backward in disgrace. The proposition to do what could not be done was mercifully withdrawn.

The Right Thing.

There will not be a year between now and the next 20 years when those who are in authority will not need the guidance of the God of nations. God only can tell the right thing for nations to do.

To do the right thing at the wrong time is as bad as to do the wrong thing at any time. When will one day be best, and it will follow after she has shown herself incapable of free government. To acknowledge Cuban independence but wishing it is certainly angelic, god-like. When the Lord drops a man into depths beyond which there is no lower depth, he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian church, in conferences of the Methodist church, in conventions of the Episcopal church, in house of representatives and in senate of United States there are men always glad to be appointed on the committee of malfeasance, while there are those who are glad to be put on the committee on enclomums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will say, "Brothers, gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the committee of malfeasance for last night, just before I prayed for those in eminent position, I read that chapter in *Corinthians* about charity which 'hophet all things and thinketh no evil.'

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A Mighty Service.

Again, prayer to God for those in authority is our only way of being of any practical service to them, for the most part, an impertinence. They have all the facts as we cannot have them, and they see the subject in all its bearings and we can be of no help to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite re-enforcement. The mightiest thing you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true, and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics—I say if the old Bible be true, and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that he does not reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his heavenly Father, and he will answer it, and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond, some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will answer them all now and at once, and though not in just the way that she hopes for, I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music, I will not give it to her, for I do not like the music spoken of, but I will send her a deed to a house and lot, to be hers forever." So God does not in all cases answer in the way that those who send the prayer hoped for, but he in all cases gives what is asked for or something else. So prayers went up from the north and the south at the time of our civil war, and the answer was that God answered only the northern prayers, for there were just as devout prayers answered south of Mason and Dixon's line as north of it, and God gave what was asked for or something as much more valuable as a house and lot are worth more than a sheet of music. There is not a good and intelligent man between the gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence river who does not believe that God did the best thing possible when he stood this nation down in 1865 a glorious unity, never to be rent until the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, the Hudson and the Alabama, are licked up by the long, red tongues of a world on fire. Ye! God sometimes answers prayers for a large scale.

In worse predicament nation never was than was the Israelitish nation on the banks of the Red sea, the rattling shields and the clattering hoofs of an overwhelming host close after them. An army could just as easily wade through the Atlantic ocean, from New York to Liverpool, as the Israelites could have waded through the Red sea. You need to sail on its waters to realize how big it is. How was the crossing effected? By prayer. Exodus xiv: 15: "And the Lord said unto Moses Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"—that is, "Stop praying and take the answer." And then the waters began to be agitated and swung this way and that way, and the ripples became a billow, and the billow climbed other billows, and now they rise into walls of sapphire, and invisible trowels mason them into firmness, and the walls become like mountains, topped and turreted and domed with crags of crystal and God takes an invisible chain around the feet of those mountains, so that they are obliged to stand still, and there, right before the Israelitish army, is a turmpiece with all the emerald gates swinging wide open. The passing host of men even get their feet wet. They passed dry shod, the bottom of the sea as hard as the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue or New York's Broadway, or London's Strand. Oh, what a God they had! Or I think I will change that and say, "What a God we have!"

What power puts its hands upon astronomy in Joshua's time and made the sun and moon stand still? Joshua xii, 12, "Then spake Joshua unto the Lord," "Prayer! As a giant will take two or four great globes and in an astounding way swing them this way or that, or hold two of them at arm's length, so the omnipotent does as will with the great orbs of words, with wheeling constellations and circling galaxies, singing easily star around star, star tossed after star, sun and moon hold out at arm's length, and perfectly still, as in answer to Joshua's prayer. To God the largest world is a pebble.

Righteous Selfishness.

Another reason why we should obey the Pauline injunction of the text and pray for all that are in authority is that so very much of our own prosperity and happiness are involved in their doings. A selfish reason, you say. Yes, but a righteous selfishness like that which leads you to take care of your own health and preserve your own life. Prosperous government means a prosperous people. Damaged government means a damaged people. We all go up together or we all go down together. When we pray for our rulers, we pray for ourselves, for our homes, for the easier gaining of a livelihood, for better prospects for our children, for the hurling of these hard times so far down the embankment that they can never climb up again. Do not look at anything that pertains to public interest as having no relation to yourself. We are touched by all the events in our national history, by the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, by the small ship, the Half Moon, sailing up the Hudson, by the treaty of William Penn, by the hand that made the "Liberty bell" sound its first stroke, by Old Ironsides plowing the high seas. And it touches by all the events of the present day. Every prayer you make for our rulers, if the prayer be of the right stamp and worth anything, has a rebound of benediction for your own body, mind and soul.

Another reason for obedience to my text is that the prosperity of this country is coming, and we want a hand in helping in its coming. At any rate I do. It is a matter of honest satisfaction to a soldier, after some great battle has been fought and some great victory won, to be able to say: "Yes, I was there! I was in the brigade that stormed those heights. I was in that bayonet charge that put the enemy into flight." Well, the day will come when all the financial, political and moral foes of this republic will be driven back and driven down by the prosperities that are now on their way, but which come with slow tread and in "fatigue dress" when we want them to take "the double quick." By our prayers we may stand on the mountain top and beckon them on, and show them a shorter cut. Yea, in answer to our prayers the Lord God of Hosts may from the high heavens command them forward swifter

than mounted troops ever took the field at Eylau or Austerlitz.

In 1672 Holland was assailed. Her people prayed mightily. The ships of her enemies waited for the high tides on which to come in. In answer to the prayers offered there, as never before, was detained 12 hours, and before that 12 hours had passed a hurricane swooped upon the enemies' ships and destroyed them, and Holland was saved. If God detained the high tide in answer to prayers, will he not hasten it in answer to prayer? Surely it has been high tide long enough. May the Lord hasten the high tide of national welfare. American citizens are but held in God. We have all seen families in prayer and churches in prayer. What we want yet to see is this whole nation on its knees.

Words of Webster.

The most of them are Webster's who in 1851 moved in that procession that marched from the city hall of Washington down Louisiana avenue to Seventh street, and then through Pennsylvania avenue to the north gate of vendor capital, to lay the cornerstone of the extension of that capitol. The president, who that day presided, and solemnly struck the stone three times in dedication, long ago quit earthly scenes and the lips of the great orator of that hour are dust, and the grand master of that occasion long ago put down the square and the level and the plumb with which, for the last time, he pronounced a cornerstone well laid. But what most interests me now is that inside that cornerstone in a glass jar, hermetically sealed, is a document of national import, though in poor penmanship. It is the penmanship of Daniel Webster, which almost ruined the penmanship of this country for many years, because many thought if they had Daniel Webster's poor penmanship, it might indicate they had Webster's genius. The document reads as follows:

"It is shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned and this deposit be brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the nation of the United States of America stands firm; that their constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affection of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world, and all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and the happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the columns and towers, the dome and spires, may be erected over it by means of the intermixtures of various chemicals on board ship by the damaging effect of a rough passage upon the packages. The trade in cylinders of compressed gas has already been placed under control.

Still another chemical substance of comparatively recent discovery is now so extensively used as to have given rise to the necessity of a home office order being recently issued. We refer to carbide of calcium, which on slowly becoming moist gives off the exceedingly inflammable gas acetylene. Carbide of calcium is useful for a variety of purposes, but chiefly because on simply placing it in water it evolves pure acetylene, which possesses a remarkably high illuminating power. The employment of this method of generating a gaseous illuminant for optic lanterns for photographic purposes and for lighting private dwelling houses, has already been tried. It is quite obvious that some restriction should be placed upon the sale and storage of this substance, which is now being manufactured on a large scale, and which in a moist atmosphere gives off an inflammable gas, which with air forms an explosive mixture.

Carbide of calcium is now to be brought under the fourteenth section of the petroleum act, 1871, and after April 1, it will be unlawful to keep carbide of calcium except by virtue of a license to be obtained from the local authority under the petroleum act. Doubtless the recent accidents that have been reported from time to time by the employment of acetylene in this way have prompted the home office to issue this order, together with a memorandum showing the character of the risks to be guarded against, and giving suggestions as to the nature of the precautions likely to be most effective for securing safety.—London Lancet.

New Conservation.

That was beautiful and appropriate at the laying of the cornerstone of the extension of the capitol 45 years after the cornerstone of the old capitol had been laid. Yet the cornerstone of our republic was first laid in 1776, and the re-establishment of our national government was laid again in 1865. But are we not ready for the laying of the cornerstone of a broader and higher national life? We have as a nation received so much from God. Do we not owe new consecration? Are we not ready to become a better Sabbath keeping, peace loving, virtue honoring, God worshiping nation? Are we not ready for such a cornerstone laying? Why not now let it take place? With long procession of prayers, moving from the north and the south, the east and the west, let the scene be made august beyond comparison.

The God of nations, who hath dealt with us as with no other people, will preside at the solemnization. By the square and the level and the plumb of the everlasting right let the cornerstone be adjusted. Let that cornerstone be the masonry together of the two granite tables on which the law was written when Sinai shook with the earthquake, and inside that cornerstone put the Sermon on the Mount and a scroll containing the names of all the men and women who have fought and prayed and toiled for the good of this nation, from the first martyr of the American Revolution down to the last woman who bound up a soldier's wounds in the field hospital. And let some one, worthy to do so, strike the stone three times with the gospel hammer, in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. Then let the building rise, one wall, level by the Atlantic, until its cornerstone shall be laid amid the shouting of all nations by that which is free, and by that which is divinely constructed and divinely protected republic, the last throne of opposition having fallen flat into the dust, and the last shackles of tyranny been hung up in museum as a relic of barbaric ages.

The prayer that the great expounder wrote to put in the cornerstone at the extension of the capitol I ejaculate as our own supplication. "God save the United States of America!" only adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the court at Christchurch chapel or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of restoration of Charles II or on the death of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over England: "To God be rendered and absolved, as is due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amen."

Some Indian Girls.

Among the Indian girls at the Crow Agency school in Montana are the following: Clara Spotted Horse, Edith Long Ear, Kitte Medicine Tail, Lena Old Bear, Clara Bull Nose, Blanche Little Star, Nellie Shell-on-the-Neck, Mary Old Jack Rabbit, Bertha Full Mouth, Katie Dreamer, Fanny Plenty Butterflies, Beatrix Crooked Arm, Martha Long Neck, Isabell Lunch, Flay Hairy Wolf, Alice Shoots-as-She-Goes, Stella Wolfhouse, Lucy Hawks, Beatrix Leads-on-Ankle, Louis Three Wolves, Anna Medicine Pipe, Maggie Broken Ankle, Sarah Three Irons, Ada Wrinkle Face, Jessie Flat Head Woman, Little Grandmother's Knife, Minnie Nod-s-at-Bear, Daisy Young Heifer.

Smashed Proverbs.

Never cry over skinned milk. A child can lead a colonel to a bar, but probably ten men would not ask him to drink. "It is never too late to men," she said when the clock struck 1 and George was still at the club. After you look a gift horse in the mouth you will see there is no use to lock the stable door. Better count your chickens before they are snatched—the darkey's hour is just before dawn.

Heaven commands them forward swifter

NEW CHEMICALS.

Gases and Compounds Lately in Commercial Use Placed Under Restrictions.

Several more or less dangerous articles of chemical manufacture are becoming so largely employed for a variety of useful purposes now that some restrictions as to their sale, conveyance and storage are, in the interest of the public safety, imperative. Certain substances that were previously regarded as chemical curiosities have ceased to be so, and are now important commercial commodities and made on a very large scale. Thousands of gallons of "liquid" carbolic acid gas in steel cylinders under high compression may now be seen every day being conveyed in carts from place to place, and similarly other gases are stored under pressure in "tubes," as, for example, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, and so on, all of which may expose the public to danger. Solid bricks of metallic solution, again kept under naphtha of course, are every day carried from port to port as part of a ship's cargo, and very serious accidents have occasionally arisen from the intermixing of various chemicals on board ship by the damaging effect of a rough passage upon the packages. The trade in cylinders of compressed gas has already been placed under control.

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LOCAL NEWS

Sam Grieves wears a smile—a boy. Mr. G. B. Murphy, of Carberry, was in the city last week.

Brandon's junior hockeyites are the cock of the walk this season.

A children's service in St. Matthew's to-morrow (Good Friday) at 3:15.

Truster Lang proposes to have all pupils at the collegiate charged a fee.

The Rev. Mr. Crosier (Presbyterian) takes charge of Terhuldon church at once.

There are yet fears of a flood at many points on the Red and the Assiniboine rivers.

Mr. J. Russell is selling out his effects with the idea of removing to the Kootenay.

A. R. Speers, Griswold, is shipping several cars of fat cattle to Vancouver this week.

Miss Eva Cameron left last week for Minnedosa, she having secured a school in that vicinity.

The Methodist church choir will give Gloria in Mozart's 12th mass on Sunday evening next.

D. Mowat, of Regina, was in the city last week. He too is about to remove to the Kootenay country.

A large shipment of cattle to the east was made on Saturday from several points on the G.N.W.C. Ry.

Halley, the Nor'Wester cartoonist, got married in Winnipeg last week. Now for skeleton sketches in earnest.

Hector McPherson, at one time a farmer in Daly Municipality, has been elected one of Rossland's first Aldermen.

His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land held confirmation services in St. Matthew's on Sunday at 11, and preached morning and evening.

A large store and warehouse has been completed at Griswold for J. Humphrey, who is adding furniture and implements to his business.

The Y. W. C. T. U. open a boarding house for young ladies in Kerr's building near the market the 1st of May. It will be supplied with a reading room.

W. D. Clement has secured studio apartments in the remodeled Coming Street block, where he will be, as before, ready "to take the stranger in" —apple.

The Assiniboine Lumber Co. dispatched 30 men Saturday, by G. N. W. R. R., to the lumber camp at Shell River to start the large cut of logs of the past winter, as soon as the ice gives way.

R. Skord, of Kenway, has moved into town and taken one of Mayor Evans' residences. He has bought the old Gape planing mill which he will take to pieces and put the material into residences.

Principal Wilson has tendered his resignation as teacher in the collegiate to take effect the end of this month. He has changed his sword for a pruning hook, and will take editorial charge of the sun on the first of May.

Walpole Murdoch, of Pilot Mound, is starting a paper at Cypress River. The first number will be out in a couple of weeks. Mr. Murdoch was formerly connected with the Pilot and Sentinel, which was one of the best papers in Manitoba.

Nation & Shewan have placed in their windows (side and rear) large mirrors, which will give pretty reflection effects and greatly add to the facilities of window displays. It will afford an excellent place for ladies to see if their spring hats are on straight, while on the street.

The Commercial: Daly & Coldwell and Ewart, Fisher & Coleman, two Brandon law firms, are about to dissolve. G. R. Coldwell, Q. C., of the former firm, joins G. B. Coleman, of the other partnership in making the combination to be known as Coldwell & Coleman. Mr. Daly has moved to the Kootenay.

Mr. D. McKeand, Douglas, has just returned from a trip to England and Scotland on immigration business. He says considerable interest is being taken in this country over there of late. He says also the prospects for a good price for beef are better than they have been for a long time. The price now is up to the top notch.

A telegram from Griswold on April 7 says: Mr. Allan Young, one of our large farmers, who has distinguished himself for being the first to start sowing for some seasons past, commenced sowing Monday. Some claim he is rushing the season, but past experience resulting in early harvesting and the advantage of placing No. 1 hard on the first market has hitherto justified Mr. Young's ambition.

Departmental stores are coming in for much attention from the press of this continent. The general conclusion is they are an injury rather than a benefit to any place, and the councils of many towns are endeavoring to legislate them out of existence by taxing the several departments. Many contend the public get cheaper goods through them, but they drive small dealers out of business, leave vacant stores and residences, and increase the taxes of those who remain in the place. This is the conclusion of the press.

Mrs. Isman has arrived from Winnipeg to reside in this city in the future. A freight train killed a number of cows and calves at Griswold the other day.

Pineo & Merrick, of Virden, have opened a dry goods store at Griswold. J. Paul is the manager.

The service on Sunday morning next in the Methodist church will be a special one for the children.

Burchill & Howey and J. D. McGregor shipped another train load of fat cattle to B. C. on Saturday last.

On Good Friday services will be held in St. Matthew's at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4:15 and 7:30 p.m. On Easter Day at 7:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m. and at 3 and 7 p.m.

J. A. Christie, president of the Board of Trade, has not yet decided whether or not he will go to the Queen's Jubilee, more likely not, however, as he is a busy man.

The fight in Macdonald lies between K. McKenzie, Patron, and Dr. Rutherford, Grit. Mr. Boyd has stepped out for the present, and Mr. McKenzie has a large share of his voters.

For sale at a bargain—An eight roomed stone and a half frame house in the best locality in the city. The price is low and terms of payment will be made to suit any one. Apply at the Mail office.

It is said Mr. J. A. Christie is not now going to England, that he has bigger fish in the pan. He went to Ottawa on Wednesday, where, according to reports he is in a neck and neck race with Mr. J. W. Sifton for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N. W. T. Gentlemen, it is, in politics as in every thing else, God helps those who help themselves. You can't let the grass grow under your feet, and get big things in politics.

McDonald, the Patron M. P. P. for South Bruce in the Ontario legislature, has a motion before the House asking for an act to allow government employees' salaries to be garnished for debt. That is a very sensible step.

Here in Brandon there have been but few government officials who have not paid their way; but every community is not so big. At many points in the eastern provinces, government officials are generally a class of dead beats, and there should be some short cut to reach them open to creditors.

Squire Swalen, of Souris, has returned from his immigration trip east and brought 151 settlers, nearly all young men, with him. A number of his party got off at the mine at Rat Portage, but the great body of them came to Manitoba, many going to the Creek. The Squire would like to get a municipality staked off in the Dauphin country, and he would make a big effort to settle it all. The squire having made a success of farming himself is just a man to talk Manitoba's capabilities to strangers.

Proffman, the man referred to in another paragraph as having been run over by the down express near Hargrave, is Jewish peddler. It was only through the forethought of engineer Clark who was on the train that he was not cut to pieces. When Clark first saw him it was too late to stop the train and in an instant he lowered the flanges which cleared his body from the track but left one foot on the rail which was severed from his leg. He was brought to the hospital and under his treatment is likely to recover. He says he was lying on the track awaiting the arrival of west bound hand car and fell asleep.

The Rossland Miner sounds a note of warning to the laboring man, the clerk and others with limited means, who are at present flocking to the town in large numbers. The Miner states that for some time there has been a considerable number of laboring men out of work in Rossland. The number is being rapidly augmented by the arrival in camp of others seeking employment, who are, in most cases, unfitted to do such work as others, and frequently have no money to fall back on to support them while they are looking for work or to take them back home. To all such men the Miner says: "Do not come to Rossland."

The immigration of the present year reminds one of the rush of years ago. On Thursday, last week, there being 275 new comers on the west bound express from Ontario it had to be run in two sections. The lot were in charge of Mr. C. W. Speers, who appears to be doing excellent work. As was natural on account of the reports about the Rat Portage gold mines some of the party got off at that mining centre. Some 12 families of Austrians, in charge of a Roman Catholic priest, were in the lot from New Hampshire. As these people are in all degrees of expectancy the officials, and the entire public for that matter ought to do all they can to encourage them. Farmers wanting help, and others having properties to rent or for sale ought to leave full particulars with Mr. C. W. Speers, Griswold, or at the immigrant sheds, Brandon. In many instances settlement might be facilitated in this way. Many of these people have a little money, others but very little, and all are strangers. The idea is to encourage them and facilitate their settlement that they may write to their friends, whom they left behind, in terms of satisfaction with their western homes.

COURT OF REVISION.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the City of Brandon for the current year has been deposited in the office of Secretary-Treasurer for the City of Brandon. That said assessment roll will remain open to all parties for inspection, at said office, for fourteen days next after the return of said roll.

That parties desiring to complain against the assessment roll, may do so in writing in the office of the Assessor within said fourteen days next after the return of said roll.

That the council will sit as a Court of Revision on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1892, at the hour of eight (8) o'clock p.m. in the Council Chamber, in the City of Brandon to examine said assessment and hear all complaints in connection with same.

That the City of Brandon on this 31st Day of March, A. D. 1892,

J. B. WHITEHEAD,
Secretary-Treasurer

For the City of Brandon.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE (MENTIONING THIS PAPER) AND BUY BY MAIL.

You Can't Get Closer



to actual cost than we place our customers. This is why it pays to trade at Smith & Burton's, and why it is so sure to please. You cannot help being pleased with what you buy here, because nothing but the very best goods are handled. By doing such an immense business we are enabled to secure the very best terms: to keep the stocks moving at a rate that allows no staleness: to sell to the consumer at wholesale prices.

Clothes Lines, Cotton,	72 feet	each	18c
" "	60 "	"	15c
" "	48 "	"	12c
" "	36 "	"	10c
" "	24 "	"	8c
Castor Oil in bulk, per pound	120		
" 40 pound tins, each	5.00		
Axle Grease, per box	10c		
Diamond Dyes, per packet	8c		
Clothes Pins, per dozen	2c		
" Dominion Spring, per dozen	6c		
Mops Combination, each	15c		
" Self-wringing, each	40c		
Washing Crystal, 2 packets	5c		
Borax Crystals, per pound	12c		
Pulverized Borax, per pound	13c		
Copperas (for disinfecting)	5c		
Whiting, per pound	3c		

Good heavy stable Brooms 5c each. Castor Oil in bulk is a very economical thing for oiling buggies, etc.

SPECIAL.—LAKEPORT PRESERVED APPLES, three pound tins (same size as tomato tins) 2 tins for 25c. These Apples are preserved in heavy white syrup are strictly first-class in every way. The reason we put such a low price on them is because we have too many canned apples. Eat plenty of these for breakfast and they will do you as much good as a Spring tonic. Better secure some before they are all sold.

Smith & Burton,
THE CASH GROCERS MACDONALD BLOCK
ROSSER AVENUE...

TELEPHONE 223.

Our warehouse is for wholesale and mail orders only.

PHOTOGRAPHY Canadian Pacific Railway.

Special reduction in Photographs, Portrait Frames, etc., from cabinet up to 18-22, for one month only to clear out stock for spring repairs. Latest styles Frames will arrive in a few days.

A. B. THOM'S STUDIO

Miller Block, Brandon.

Hit or Miss!

Ready-made Clothing may hit you, and it may miss you: it all depends on you. The clothes we make, hit you perfectly, fit smoothly across the shoulders, have the right roll in the lapels, trousers don't wrinkle. You can tell a man in one of our suits as far as you can see him: he trails style and elegance right along with him. When you are ready for a Spring Suit, we're here, and the best stock in the city is here; all we need is you and \$17 or \$18. We are now making more Serge Pants at \$5 than all the other establishments combined. If you are not satisfied with the wear of these any time, bring them back and get your money. They are the regular \$7 kind.

YOUR TAILOR,

J. S. Andrews

Opposite Smith & Burton's.

Couplets paired on the stage at the close of lecture.

Admission 25 cents.

Private Examinations given daily at the Beulah home, hours 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.



IF YOU WANT SOMETHING

GOOD TRY A PACKAGE OF

Blue Ribbon Tea.

STRONG, FRAGRANT AND

DELICIOUS —

Packed expressly for

A. M. PERCIVAL, GROCER
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

TELEPHONE 144.

H. McKay LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE

JUST SOUTH OF AND
CLOSE TO NEW C.P.R.
DEPOT.

TENTH STREET, BE-
TWEEN ROSSER AND
PACIFIC AVENUES...

GOOD HORSES AND RIGS

AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
DRIVERS FURNISHED
WHEN REQUIRED....
BRANDON. MAN.

ASTOUNDING - BARGAINS

IN

Christmas and other groceries viz

20 lbs Currants for	\$1.00
20 lbs Raisins	1.00
" " "	1.00
22 lbs Sugar	1.00
Orange & Lemon peel	20c
Ess. Lemon & Vanilla	10c
3 lbs Corn Starch	25c
Mince Meat	10c
Cans Canned Fruit	15c
3 lbs Candies	25c
1 lb Baking Powder	15c
Black Pepper	15c
Allspice	18c
Cassia	20c
5 Gallons Coal Oil	\$1.00
Lemons, Oranges, Apples and Biscuits very cheap.	

SPECIAL.

We will give you a regular 40c Black or Japan Tea for 25c; also a 50c Indian or Ceylon Tea for 30c.

NOTE —

We are prepared to give you the best value obtainable in Brandon.

SYMINGTON & CO.

20th Street, Brandon.

FARMERS' Head Quarters

FOR

HORSES AND HARNESS

OUR HORSES HAVE ARRIVED.

From the fact we handle more Horses than any two firms in the province, we can give a man the best variety to choose from; we buy direct from the breeder, and pay spot cash, which saves the farmer the middleman's commission.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

Open 6 days in the week.

Trotter & Trotter

SIXTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

TELEPHONE NO. 35.



You will be losing an opportunity that will not occur again this spring if you do not act at once. Some friend will be showing you some Rare Bargains they secured here from the "McMaster Bankrupt Stock."

Choice Table Linens, Choice Towelings, Choice White and Colored Bed Quilts, Choice Sheetings, Pillow Cottons or other Staple Goods which they got at about HALF PRICE. Prompt action now will make dollars for you.

We would like to have you compare our Spring Suits and Overcoats with any goods in Manitoba for quality, style and value.

Comparison is what we seek. Quality for quality, price for price every department of the Great Store.

Just a sprinkling of Furs and other winter goods left; will turn them over to you at one-half manufacturers cost to produce by calling at once.

We are as busy as nailers opening up New Goods of every good kind from all parts of the world. You will find a wealth of newness and variety in every department of the Big Store that you will look in vain for elsewhere.

A Great Many People

Have secured their Spring Carpets during the great discount sale. We would just remind those that have not yet taken advantage of it that the sale is nearing a close.

You had better investigate Carpet Prices now.

Ladies' Parlor Writing Desk this week \$5.00, regular price \$7.50.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO.

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.

